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## EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

### SOCIALIST IN THE DEWEY FAMILY

**The Bard of Bloodshed's Latest Poem—  
No Rule of People by Politicians Under  
Socialism—Anti-Imperialist Lit-  
erature—False Prosperity**

**Bernstein Turned Down by Marxists**

We are going to give the Tagals the "God-given blessings of civilization and Christianity," if we have to kill every mother's son of them beforehand.

The fight against trusts is a fight against an economic tendency and the more the tendency is understood the sooner will the fight end. The tendency is toward Socialism; Socialists co-operate with the tendency.

The municipal elections just held in Belgium do not show what the conservative and reactionary classes hoped for, an abating of Socialist strength, but rather a very decided increase. In the Brussels commune the Socialists and Liberals defeated the Catholics in the proportion of 26 to 11. The elections in the suburbs show a like result.

Chicago is to have another people's institute or social settlement at 1541 Central boulevard, corner of St. Louis avenue, where Frederick G. Strickland and A. S. Edwards have rented a large house and are making plans for active work on educational lines in that section of the city. Particulars of this undertaking, which will start November 1, will be given later.

One of the evidences of prosperity to which McKinley and the imperialist satellites have never been known to refer is the fact that the dirty, loathsome 2, 5 and 10 cent lodging houses in Chicago, often have 50,000 lodgers in a night. There are 1,000 such houses, and they are filled with men who have been reduced to social outcasts by the capitalist system.

At the session of the Social Democratic conference at Hanover, Oct. 13, August Bebel's resolution declaring that the party should remain what it is—namely, a class party whose historical aim is to acquire political supremacy—and declaring that there is no reason why it should alter its plan, tactics or name, was adopted by a vote of 218 to 22. The Bernstein question is thus shelved and the Marxists have triumphed at every point.

The Bard of Bloodshed, Rudyard Kipling, recently had a new poem in the London Times; four lines will serve to indicate the drift and jingo drivel of the whole composition:  
"Hate and all division; hosts of hurrying spies;  
Money poured in secret, carrion breeding flies;  
Strangers of his council, hirelings of his pay,  
These shall deal our Justice: sell—deny—delay."

Mrs. Mary Shola could not bear to hear the cries of her four-months-old child, which was suffering from hunger, and in a fit of desperation swallowed carbolic acid, dying an hour later. She had endeavored to find work in vain, and had been without food for two days. Mrs. Flanders, 65 Fullerton avenue, took her life by poison. She left a note telling that her poverty had made her desperate.

Let the appropriations be increased to "carry the blessings of our Christian civilization" ten thousand miles from Chicago.

"The sentiment against expansion is extremely strong in the East," said William Dean Howells, "and it extends to men of all classes and parties. I believe that, whether they are capable or not, the Filipinos should have an opportunity to govern themselves. Civilization, after all, is but a veneer as far as the majority of the people of a country are concerned. The Filipinos undoubtedly have many highly civilized men, though the masses act more openly as savages than do those of our country, who are under a coating of the veneer of civilization. I am against England's greed in South Africa."

"I declare myself a Socialist. The competitive system of labor is to-day the curse of the toilers. There is no hope for the betterment of the evil conditions which now exist as a result of the antagonism of capital and labor, save in the establishment of the Socialist form of government." That is what A. M. Dewey, a cousin of the admiral, declared at Spokane the other day. Mr. Dewey

is investigating the Cocur d'Alene labor troubles as a representative of the national department of labor, and if he is a Socialist his report on the Wardner riot and the Democratic bull-pen should make mighty interesting reading.

All of the literature issued by the anti-imperialists or opponents of expansion, together with the speeches of such able men as Hoar, Boutwell, Garrison and many others, is on such a high moral plane and so well reasoned out and sound in position that they prove the case clearly one of "criminal aggression" on our part. The advocates of murder and assassination have not a stone left to stand on and can but confine themselves to their favorite vocation, that of mud slinging and shrieking patriotism, which, to the unprejudiced and well-balanced mind, smacks somewhat of that famous saying of Dr. Samuel Johnson, that "patriotism is too often the last resort of a scoundrel." One of the most masterly indictments ever made against the present policy is to be found in the utterance of a prominent Filipino, "We do not want to be experimented on for a century while you learn how!" and deserves to become historical. And it will when the name of McKinley has become a stench and an insult to all lovers of freedom throughout the world.

A correspondent calls attention to what is generally considered a great evil, viz.: the supremacy in government of politicians and political parties, and wants to know how it would be otherwise under Socialism, "when everything," to quote his exact words, "was in the hands of government; that is of politicians?" This is no doubt a stumbling block to many. And yet, to the Social Democrat, it really seems no obstacle at all, since the triumph of democracy means, not the adoption of an improved political system for governing people, but the ending of economic slavery for any of the people and the inauguration of an administration of industry in behalf of all the people. Political government of people by a class would give way to an administration of affairs in which the politician we know would be unknown. Social Democracy means the abolition of the rule of one man over another, or of one class of men over another class; hence, under Socialism, the people, being masters of economic power or the means of life, would choose the most capable to administer their industrial and business affairs and the political junk-shop and bargain counter, with the political huckster, would simply not be in it at all.

### "Feed My Lambs"

London Justice has the following rebuke of the modern religious "shepherds":

"At a recent Lambeth Board of Guardians meeting a little child aged five was under discussion, who had been found homeless and wandering. Offers had been received from persons willing to adopt the child, when one of those religious gentlemen, those 'shepherds' who see after the 'lambs,' described her as a 'foul-mouthed vixen,' who swore like a trooper and used frightful language. Fancy a parson, so utterly devoid of common sense as to fail to see that it was the conditions under which the child was brought up and not the child itself which called for his condemnation. What a state of affairs! Here after nearly 1,900 years of Christian teaching it was possible for one of 'Christ's lambs,' five years of age, to be found in the streets, where the teaching was such as to produce foul-mouthed vixens. Millions of money, millions of lives, years of time, have been spent by these reformers, and where are we? Can we wonder that the people are fast losing confidence in such 'teachers,' who lift no hand to alter such a rotten state of affairs—a system which produces, on the one hand, 'foul-mouthed vixens' of five, and many millioned Vanderbilts, on the other?"

### Socialism Just Beginning

The Economist, in an article on the English Trade Unions Congress, says of trade unionism: "Like Mahomet's coffin, trade unionism is just now between heaven and earth; it has no clear, decided policy or definite mind of its own, and the fact cannot be concealed. Hence the indifference. When we say that the newer unionism is Socialistic, we do not mean that it has the rigid, narrow creed of the German Socialist party. If it had, its doings would attract wider notice. It is its very vagueness, its inchoate Socialism which leans on the state without desiring to transform the state as the German Socialists frankly say they do, which is the source of its weakness; and that weakness, we think, has so permeated the whole trade-union movement as to change its essential character."

## MERLIN'S MIXTURE OF BRIGHT SAYINGS

### LESSON OF THREE WRECKS AT SEA

**Slaves of the Stoke Hole—Twelve Hours in Hell Without a Bite of Food or a Drink—  
The Greed of Private Steamship Companies a Public Menace**

**A Fearful Augury of Future Events**

A sea scene.

One morning a few months ago the magnificent steamer "La Bourgogne" was wrecked. The lifeboats were hastily launched, and those on board the fated steamer sought frantically to escape in them. The members of the crew, stokers and others, brutally beat back the weak women and drowning men who sought their aid. Like devils incarnate they slashed, thrust and killed, casting many into the vortex of death.

Another scene.

A few weeks ago the British steamer "Scotsman" struck upon the rocks during a fog. The passengers almost all managed to escape to the shore, where they waited upon the barren rocks for rescue. The crew of the boat broke through all restraint, looted the ship, robbed the passengers and spent the time in drunken orgies. They acted like a flock of buzzards over a dead horse.

A third.

Last Sunday the steamer "Nutmeg State" was making her usual trip along the coast, when all on board were startled by that most dreaded word "Fire!" The flames rapidly gained headway. All on board were in a panic of fear. There was still hope of safety for all, if the crew did its duty. But they of the hold were craven, and deserted all in order to gain safety themselves, and so the ship was lost and a dozen lives perished.

Devils, thieves, cowards!

So the public said, when they heard of the accidents. No epithet was too strong to be applied to those who saved themselves at the expense of others. And indeed, we cannot but abhor such deeds of cowardly selfishness and thievish villainy. They who use the misfortune and weakness of their fellows to benefit themselves richly deserve to spend eternity in the hottest corner of hell.

Whose fault?

We must learn to distinguish between the act and the actor. The one cannot be judged rightly save by the other. How about these men whose acts denoted such devilry of disposition? Did they play the devil by reason of their own choice, or were there other factors that the indignant public did not recognize. A man is largely the creature of his environment and molded by the method of his life.

A human hell!

The stokers of the "La Bourgogne" had toiled for years, many of them, in the hellish environment of the stoke hole. Ever been down? I have, and when I got there, it seemed as though I had died, and hadn't lived a good life beforehand. And after toiling like chained imps down there, and being fed and treated like cattle when they came out on deck, is it wonder they acted like brutes? So long as men are forced to live in hell, they may expect them to be devils outside.

Non-union scum!

And with the case of the "Scotsman" the conditions and causes were largely similar. In addition to the devil-developing environment of the stoke hole the stokers had been picked up from the lowest social scum. In its contemptible greed the steamship company had refused to employ union labor, at a few cents more a day, and had shipped a lot of slum-devils whose destitution forced acceptance of any wage at any work.

Overworked slaves.

The hands employed on the "Nutmeg State," whose cowardice is claimed to be the cause of the loss of the ship and lives, can be similarly excused from guilt. One of the deck hands testified after the accident that he and the other deck hands had been engaged just for that voyage, and that they had been forced to work for twelve hours just previously without a bite to eat or even a drink of coffee!

Can you wonder?

Is it strange that after being driven like starved slaves for twelve hours, without food or drink, a few hours afterwards their manhood could not stand the test of peril? Is it to be wondered at that the moral backbone of a stoker should soften and slump in a perpetual inferno of heat? The flowers of

nobility do not blossom in such places. The breath of the nobler life is stifled until only the brutal and bad remains.

A contrast.

Compare these craven and thievish slaves of private steamship companies with the brave and efficient members of the socialistic fire department. In the one case they slave for capitalistic profit, at the lowest wage. In the other the employers are given good wages to work for the public good. And in the moment of peril they are brave, honest and untiring. They are treated as men, and in the hour of test their manhood stands the strain.

A public danger.

It is most unwise to permit private companies to employ the lowest and most degraded men for positions of such trust because their labor is cheap. In the cases cited it was dear. It is a menace to public safety. It is a constantly increasing danger. The great deck strike of England is forcing every remaining decent and honest man out of the business. Pretty soon a ship's crew will have to work in chains or be ruled by martial law.

A fearful augury.

I see in these things a fearful augury of future events. If the present method of dehumanizing the toiler is continued, who shall compute the awfulness of events in case of a national social crisis? When the fear of the law has been removed, what may we not expect from this submerged class of oppressed slaves? If we keep on turning the proletariat into wild beasts we may expect rightly to be some day torn by them.

The cure?

As plain as day. Abolish the two classes of sucker and slave. Have all transportation, on sea and land, managed for public use and safety and not for private profit and greed. Make labor the gauge of deserving, and thus place the captain and the stoker on equal social standing. Make the surplus unemployed labor decrease the hours of toil, instead of decreasing the dollars of payment.

MERLIN.

### French Socialists and Church

The fierce attack made on the Catholic religion by the French Socialists, among whom M. Viviana is a leader, calls attention to the peculiar relations between church and state in the republic. Under the law all religions are equal and any sect which has adherents to the number of 100,000 or more is entitled to a grant from the state. At present, however, only the Catholics, Protestants and Jews have allowances from the state. The state grant to the Catholic church, for 1899 amounts to more than \$8,000,000, while the Protestants receive \$400,000 and the Jews about \$40,000. The total number of Catholic ecclesiastical officials paid by the state is at present 42,417. It is to cut off the salaries paid by the state to these priests and to suppress the Catholic schools that the Socialists are fighting. And, let it be added, that this is a cut in salaries that ought succeed.

### Government Ownership

How can the people (government) get possession of the railroads?

Total length of roads, 176,471 miles. Stocked and bonded at \$11,000,000,000.

Now, let us see.

No respectable authority denies that \$6,000,000,000 of the \$11,000,000,000 is water, wind and fraud.

Of the remaining \$5,000,000,000 government land grants, state, county and municipal bounties cover \$3,000,000,000.

Leaving \$2,000,000,000 to be accounted for.

Stockholders, bondholders and super-numeraries have drawn interest and dividends on the "water," the land grants and bounties as well as unconscionable fees amounting to at least \$4,000,000,000, which leaves the railroad corporations as a whole indebted to the people (government) at least \$2,000,000,000.

In a lofty spirit of generosity the Kansan proposes that the people assume, or rather resume, ownership of the roads. Instead of sending the rascals to the penitentiary, cancel the debt, and tell the scoundrels to steal no more.—Pittsburg Kansan.

Meagre returns are made of the general election in Sweden. It is known, however, that the Socialists won a congressman in Stockholm and came within a few votes of winning in other old party strongholds. The Socialists appear to have made gains all along the line, drawing about equally from the Conservative and Liberal parties, and at no place so far as heard from is a loss recorded.

The Herald Leaflets are good for propaganda at 35 cents per hundred copies.

## LABOR AND PROGRESS IN A BUSY WORLD

### SAILORS' LIFE IN FORECASTLE

**The Socialist Elections in Sweden—A Chinese View of Americans—The Western Labor Union Forging Ahead—Magnificent Labor Temple in Paris**

**"John Smith" and the Foxy Capitalist**

New Zealand arbitration court has ruled that union men are to have the preference in employment.

The Russian government has decided to construct a railway between Zarizyn and Orsk, which will cost \$62,000,000.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen gained over 3,000 in membership during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

The Socialist party of Sweden has issued a statement concerning its condition. In 1894 the party had 7,625 members, and after that year the party went forward in leaps and bounds until 39,476 active members were enrolled under the party banner.

Paris contains the finest labor temple in the world. It was erected in 1892 at a cost of \$400,000. Eighty-two trades and organizations have meeting places and offices under its roof, for which a nominal rent is paid. The sum of \$10,000 is appropriated annually by the municipal council for its maintenance.

A new folding machine is being placed in the big book printing houses by the operation of which two men can turn out as much work as twenty-four did formerly. A new rotary press, fed from rolls, is being introduced in the same establishments. Three men can do the work of thirty-eight.

The Toronto (Canada) Globe, having, according to the newspaper directories, the largest circulation of any paper in British America, appears to have lately bloomed out as an advocate of Socialism. Without advocating a Socialist party, it is teaching the ethics of Socialism in an effective and able manner.

Once upon a time there was a foxy capitalist who suggested to John Smith that they toss for pennies. The latter agreed. "Now," said the capitalist, "the conditions are, heads I win, tails you lose." "Where do I come in?" queried the toiler. "Oh," the capitalist retorted, with a lofty wave of the hand, "we'll use your penny."

The Western Labor Union is forging to the front like a house afire. Applications for charters have been received from the Cooks and Waiters of Spokane, Painters and Decorators of Victor, Colo., Denver Lodge of Machinists, Plasterers and Lathers of Victor, Colo., and the clerks of the latter place have in consideration the same object.

In Paris a splendid building has been put up for the use of telephone girls by M. Boussard, in the Rue Desrenaudes. It includes every modern comfort and convenience, cloak rooms and lavatories, well-furnished saloons to which the girls may retire for periods of rest. Brilliant lighting, varnished walls, and all sorts of perfumes will be provided gratis.

This is how a Chinese writer describes Americans in a Chinese paper: "They live months without eating a mouthful of rice; they eat bullocks and sheep in enormous quantities; they bathe frequently; they eat meat with knives and prongs; they never enjoy themselves by sitting quietly on their ancestors' graves, but jump around and kick balls as if paid to do it, and they have no dignity, for they may be found walking with women."

The Japanese courts of justice, since the beginning of July, 1899, have been completely reorganized. There is now a supreme court, seven courts of appeal, forty-nine provincial high courts, 298 county courts, 1,201 local magistrates. The legal code, modeled chiefly after the German, has been translated into English by a German professor of law, Dr. Lonholm. The objection to the English and American system was that it is not definite enough, favors too much the rich and powerful, and opens the door to corruption.

Forecastle life in a sailing ship is utterly devoid of every semblance of the smallest approach to the comfort that the poorest agricultural laborer enjoys in England, with the single exception that the men, if coarsely and monotonously, are at the same time substantially fed. The men are confined in small, ill-ventilated spaces. In heavy weather at sea even the limited space must all be kept closely shut, and the atmosphere in the tropics, with damp clothes and oilskins hung everywhere in it to dry, must be little short of horrible. Neither tables, crockery, nor cutlery is provided, lighting is of the scantiest description, and the food is eaten from a tin pannikin on the men's knees, seated either on a bunk or a chest.



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### A BLIND MAN'S BOOK

A sane and wholesome book—entertaining, instructive and helpful, filled with good strong common sense, and on the right side of the world's great conflict between parasite and producer, is that of George Schorb, the blind preacher of Evanston, entitled "The Golden Rule and the Rule of Gold." A wise book, too, and a rebuke to the millions who, having eyes, do not see what is palpably wrong and unjust to a sightless man. Sightless, but with a penetrating vision of mind and a splendid courage in making known his impressions of the world about him. A clear and vigorous English, an amplitude of anecdote and stories from life, and flashes noble thinking make Mr. Schorb's book one of the most interesting of all the modest and unpretentious works we have ever read. It deserves to be in the library of every man who finds pleasure in communing with a brave and honest thinker.

"Reformations," he says, "cannot come from the ruling class, for all their interests and associations are bound up with existing institutions. These institutions are sacred to them and sufficient for them. The top is comfortable. Reform must begin at the bottom, where the pressure is. Water begins to boil at the bottom; all growth begins at the bottom and works upward. Necessity is the mother of invention, and this is as true in morals as in mechanics; indeed, to-day, mechanical invention carries a demand for new political devices; for labor-saving machines are throwing so many men out of employment that the whole industrial system must soon be readjusted."

And he believes the readjustment must be on the lines of Socialism.

### ABOUT SOCIALIST POLICY

The Petite Republique is now publishing the replies it has received to the two questions it submitted some time ago to a number of well-known Socialists in different countries on the subject of Socialist policy. Those questions were:

"Can the Socialist proletariat, without abandoning the principle of the class war, intervene in the conflicts of the various bourgeois parties, either for the maintenance of political liberty, or, as in the Dreyfus case, for the cause of humanity?"

"To what extent can the Socialist proletariat participate in bourgeois government, and is the principle of the class war absolutely, and in every case, opposed to the partial taking possession of ministerial power by the Socialist party?"

Among those whose answers have been published are Vandervelde, Bebel, Van Kol, Liebknecht, Kautsky, Bernstein and Leon Defuisseaux. Liebknecht states that his view was expressed in the letter he sent to the Epernay congress, which generally disapproved of taking part in bourgeois disputes or in bourgeois government. The opinion of most of the others, including Bebel and Kautsky, is that it is not only right, but a duty, for the Socialist party to intervene in bourgeois disputes in defense of justice or political liberty, but that there is grave danger in a Socialist becoming a member of a bourgeois government, and such a step is only warranted for the most urgent reasons, and then only with the consent of the party. Others, including Bernstein and Defuisseaux, hold that there is no objection to participating in a bourgeois government.

### USED-UP POLITICAL SYSTEM

It is a hundred and twenty-three years since the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. That document, together with the national constitution that followed it, held out the hope of certain political ameliorations, beginning with the act of separation from the yoke of a British king. Students of our history know that all the political ameliorations proposed by these two historic documents have been substantially realized. This is a point of the highest importance, and one that is too little understood and appreciated by the masses of our people. The political equality promised by the Constitution has been attained, and every effort now made by

politicians of whatever party to fight over again the political battles of the past, is an attempt to divert the people from instituting changes that will separate them from a worse king than old George, and which, if successful, can only result in greater corruption in public life, the postponement of economic equality and the brotherhood of man.

The condition of our country to-day is such as to challenge the closest scrutiny of thoughtful men. It is a law of organized function that when an organism has fulfilled the object for which it was designed, it shall give place to a higher order of development. The law is from a lower to a higher order, and this is evolution, growth, progress. Arrest this natural law by artificially prolonging the used-up organism, and reversion and decay inevitably result. Instead of improvement we then have debasement; rot takes the place of repair; and for progression we have retrogression.

Now, apply this thought to the affairs of men. In human government men have attempted to maintain progress by maintaining the very conditions that make progress impossible. Instead of discarding a system that has been used up, has had its day and performed to the limit of its capacity the mission for which it was designed, they have attempted to arrest the natural order of unfoldment by galvanizing a dead body in the name of party and for the sake of official power. The higher dictates of the social conscience have been disregarded, with this result: that we have on our hands a bad-smelling political carcass, a decayed system, a republic rotten before it is ripe.

### PRESENT-DAY OPPORTUNITIES

When in Chicago quite recently Mr. Washburn, representing the large grain and flour interests in the Northwest, stated that there were no longer any opportunities for young men in this country; that on account of the formation of colossal financial and industrial enterprises and monopoly of most all production and distribution, the best a young man could do was to fill a salaried position and take just what he could get. He compared the present deplorable conditions for young men with the conditions existing when he was a young man, where he said every man had a fair field, and if not quite satisfied could move to any part of the country and find more opportunities than there were men ready to avail themselves of them. He also added significantly that all men of his age would recognize the truth of his statements.

And now comes Justice Brewer in answer to the question:

"Could a young man of ability, integrity and industry, do nowadays what you did?"

"I do not believe he would get the opportunity, for all the conditions are so changed. I could not have got such a start in any Eastern city then. There are no frontier towns like Leavenworth now. I was a raw youth, with a very inadequate legal education, even though I had had a year in my uncle David Dudley Field's office, and another year at the Albany Law School, and I had been admitted to the bar at Albany without examination and before I was quite twenty-one. I could not have been elected to so important a judgeship as that of probate and criminal jurisdiction anywhere in the East, and I suppose there is no place in the West where a similar young man could be elected now to a similar position. Opportunities, at least in my profession, are not so numerous now and the conditions of success are much harder. Of course, if a young man with the necessary qualifications has influential friends to get him a place with one of the great law firms in our largest cities and he is pushed along, he may succeed rapidly; but as a rule success even to the most favored comes slowly. No one can succeed without ability, attainments and persistent, concentrated hard work; but opportunity is equally essential."

This being the testimony of the friends and beneficiaries of the present accursed system, it behooves not only young men, but all men, to vote for its destruction and the substitution of a perfected system such as Socialism, being a consolidation of all interests, which will guarantee every one employment at which he is best suited, besides the full product of his toil.

### Filipinos Strip Off the Mask

An article by a Filipino in the North American Review for September contains a stinging paragraph, the truth of which will bring a blush to the cheek of every fair-minded American who reads it. The writer strips the mask from our national hypocrisy as follows:

"In the face of the world you emblazon humanity and liberty upon your standard, while you cast your political constitution to the winds and attempt to trample down and exterminate a brave people whose only crime is that they are fighting for liberty. You ask my countrymen to believe in you, to trust you, and you assure them that if they do so all will be well. But your action is on a plane with the trick which the vulgar charlatan at a country fair plays upon the unwary with three cards and an empty box."

### LAURENCE GRONLUND

Laurence Gronlund is no more! To his eternal peace of repose he will be borne not by the gorgeous and solemn splendor of the capitalist; no pageantry and parade, no doleful toll of bells or flags at half-mast announce a nation's grief. For him it has no sigh, and drops no tear; the marble mosque and golden sarcophagus do not open for him. Had he been a tinselled tyrant "guilty of his country's blood," a bully and a butcher, a soldier and a savage, a Christian criminal, a bribing brigand, a polluting politician, oh how the pulpit would groan, the papers lament, and the air be filled with the thud of muffled drums.

Gronlund was not a prince of the banquet board. He did not dwell with the "four hundred." He was far from perfect. He was eccentric and careless. He would walk with pipe and paper along a thriving thoroughfare oblivious of all; his hat shaped like a French general's, peak in front and back; shoes well worn; clothes shabby, and was in meeting reticent, even timid, and that is observable in his greatest work.

When Socialism was considered exotic, idiotic, criminal and hateful, and its adherents murderous conspiring expatriots, Gronlund stood forth, an American Bay State lawyer, and proclaimed its truth in the "co-operative commonwealth." He has been one of those many humanitarians who even the common people heard not gladly.

He treated the subject of Socialism plainly and stripped it of utopianism.

He resurrected Danton in his "Ca Ira" and placed him before the people in a clear and new light; the monster he shows to be a master and a statesman.

The peoples of the future will dwell in peace where this hardy pioneer warred with the accumulated prejudice, passions and ignorance of the ages.

Pathetic and painful it is that he must forego the harvest he has sown. Let us reap and remember Laurence Gronlund.

Seymour Stedman.

### THREE HUNDRED MEN SLEEP IN ONE ROOM

Chicago Journal: Herded together as cattle are never herded, breathing over and over the same tainted atmosphere, lying in cots that are fairly alive with vermin, and disturbed by the snores and groans of hundreds of men in the same room, the homeless poor men of Chicago sleep.

Ranged tier over tier, with barely space to walk between the rows of cots, the cheap lodging-houses place their men. There is no ventilation. Big drum stoves heat the great rooms to a stifling temperature, so that the scanty covering is too much, and as one looks through the dim light down the long corridor the nude forms of the sleepers, were it not for the continuous sound of snoring, mingled now and then with a consumptive cough, would make the room seem like a great morgue.

And for such accommodations the price varies from 2 to 10 cents. The prevailing price is 5 cents.

The persons who frequent these houses are of the lowest class; usually frequenters of barrel-houses and professional bums, though now and then one comes across a face stamped with horror, showing that the owner of it is a novice, probably forced by a combination of circumstances to adopt this life, however repugnant it may be to him. The majority of the faces, however, show a depth of apathetic degradation upon which no further misery can make an impression.

### Two-Cent Lodging House

A 2-cent lodging house kept by Ben Hogan, the "reformed" prize fighter and for some time evangelist, at 22 Meridian street, probably carried off the palm. The house is a four-story factory building, and the three upper floors are filled with bunks. There are two bunks, one above the other, and when these are all full, men are placed on the floor, making three rows of sleepers. There is not a sign of a pillow or covering of any kind. The sleepers merely have a warm place that will keep the rain off of them, having to rest on bare planks. Sometimes an aristocrat among them will come in with a bundle of newspapers for his bed, and he is looked upon with envy.

The two upper floors are not being used at present, though they are filled with bunks. When cold weather comes and the tramps are forced in out of the cold these will be opened and filled, as they were every cold night last winter.

### Hundreds in One Room

In the room which was in use there were bunks for 210 sleepers, though the space was but 25x75 feet. When the floor spaces are all occupied, as they sometimes are, there are 315 sleepers in the same room. The windows, of which there are few, are all closed, leaving not a breath of air, and the stench to one coming in from the fresh night air was stifling. The men sleep with their clothes on and the odors of filth mingle with that of vile whisky and cheap beer.

Large drum stoves placed at intervals give warmth to the place on cold nights, though it must be a cold night indeed before there is any fire needed, for the breaths of the packed humanity keep the room at a torrid heat.

### Fought to Get Shelter

Though the price for a lodging here is but 2 cents, yet the inspectors saw one poor fellow, who tried in vain to get a "stand-off," thrown out because he did not have the price of a bed. He was told, it seems, that there were no more beds, for when the inspector and his companions came in and began to talk to Otto Lindstrom, the night clerk, the fellow came up and wanted to fight because he thought the newcomers were to be given a bed where he had been refused. The lusty Swedish clerk merely seized the fellow by the neck and sent him swearing into the street, where he was forced to look for another shelter from the cold, drizzling rain.

No register whatever was kept of the lodgers, though the law provides that there shall be one. They merely paid their 2 cents and were admitted to the upper room, where they sought around until they could find an empty bunk. Unlike a Pullman car, the struggle here is for an upper instead of a lower berth.

### Scenes in Five-Cent Houses

The 5-cent house kept by William Burns at 23 West Madison street was almost as bad. Here were 156 berths placed in one room 51x65 feet, with a 13-foot ceiling. Two great chimneys, and beams and supports, however, take away several thousand cubic feet of this limited air space. These cots have coverings, and Mr. Burns volunteered the information that one sheet on each cot is changed every week, so that each sheet is in use only two weeks. Over too sleepers were in this room. The windows were all closed, and the air was foul. There was one small lavatory, provided with a tin pan and cold water only for these men to use. Here a register, or an imitation of one, was kept, but it is not according to law. The room and office were filthy, and the only healthy looking being about it was the cat, which an old man was fondling. Here the men undressed before going to bed, and each berth was provided with a locked box for their clothes.

John M. Engle's 5-cent house at 89 Desplaines street was also visited. This is run in connection with a barrel-house. Here some show of complying with the law has been made, and a placard saying, "All guests must register, by order of the Illinois State Board of Health," was posted. The rooms here were small, and no more than six beds were placed in any of them, but the place was as dirty as any of the others.

### House 50,000 Lodgers

According to Inspector Jonas, there are something like 1,100 cheap lodging-houses in Chicago where the law is likely to be violated. The houses keep sometimes as many as 50,000 lodgers in a single night, and one of them often keeps the same man twice in succession.

It is remarkable the way some of the houses get their lodgers. They are on secluded back streets and bear no conspicuous signs. It would seem that no one would ever find the 2-cent house on Meridian street, but it is crowded every night.

### Olive Schreiner on the War

Olive Schreiner has written a strong protest against war, observing that "it will be a stain upon England's honor that centuries will not wash out. She says:

"Let England clearly understand what war in South Africa means. The largest empire the world has ever seen will hurl its full force against a small state, and about 30,000 men, including lads of 16 and old men of 60, without a standing army or organized commissariat. The entire little people will have to resolve itself into an army of wives and daughters who will prepare the bread and meat the farmers put into their saddlebags when they go out to meet their enemies. To-day the women in the Transvaal are demanding guns, that they may take their part in the last stand."

"We may crush this little people with the aid of the Australians and the Canadians, since the British Isles seem unable to crush them alone. We have numbers and wealth on our side; they have the conviction that their God fights with them. Ours is a politician's war, theirs is a people's, but with our vast resources we must literally crush them. They may well sell their lives dearly. At a cost of twenty or thirty millions, and of a heavy loss among our soldiers, we may take the land and lower the little flag of his independence, so dear to the Boer, but we shall have placed a stain upon our own that the centuries will not wash out."

Charles H. Matchett, presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor party in 1896, has come out squarely against DeLeon and criticises the latter's bossism severely. William Edlin, another agitator favorably known throughout the country, has taken a similar stand. A San Francisco Socialist writes that that city has voted three to one against DeLeon, Oakland unanimously.

Subscribers will find their expiration number on wrapper. Prompt renewal is requested.

### "MONT BLONG" ON BRITISH PATRIOTISM

Riot in Trafalgar Square! Well-dressed patriots pelting public speakers with unripe fruit, over-ripe eggs, bad language, and open pocket-knives! Nonsense. No man who loves his country would do such a thing, and no man who has any faith in the Englishman's love of justice would believe such a story. Therefore, I don't believe it.

Do you mean to tell us, the staid, fair-minded, justice-loving provincials, that a crowd of London gentlemen, a concourse of high-souled patriots in top hats, would howl like lunatics and behave like blackguards? That they would show their courage, their loyalty, and their patriotism by mobbing, insulting, and violently assaulting half-a-dozen fellow-subjects who were legally gathered together to exercise an Englishman's right to the free expression of his opinion?

Do you expect us to believe that half-a-dozen inoffensive orators had to be protected by the police from the savage attacks of a well-dressed crowd of English gentlemen? Nonsense, I say, and we won't believe it; for never amongst the most excited workmen or the most angry colliers have we seen at a public meeting such savage insanity and cowardly injustice as some of the London papers ask us to believe was displayed by the gathering of the well-dressed patriots of the metropolis of our glorious Empire!

Think what a scandalous charge this is to make against the superior classes of our chief city. Think of the dangerous example these honor-loving gentlemen are accused of setting to the "lower orders," who look up to and imitate them. Think for a moment what is likely to be the result of such slanderous assertions on the vulgar provincial mind.

Are we asked to believe that the cultured patriots of London are capable of meeting together in top hats, gold watch-guards, frock coats, in Trafalgar Square, to terrorize peaceable people and override every rule of law, justice, honor, courage and freedom? Are we asked to believe that out of sheer love of country we are at liberty to trample on every quality and every institution that raises that country above every nation in the civilized world? Are we asked to believe that any body of men may be gathered together, not only to object to, but to prevent by violence and savagery, the expression of any opinions to which they object?

Do the superior classes suppose that if the disgraceful conduct they are accused of committing is not only right, but brave, honorable, and patriotic when they do it, it can be wrong when it is resorted to by the more dangerous because more numerous working classes? Why, I have known scores of workmen who have been put in prison during a strike for far milder and more reasonable behavior than this the educated classes are said to have descended to. I have known Englishmen to be shot by English soldiers on English ground—shot as rioters—who were neither so riotous nor so dangerous as the patriots are said to have been.

No, no. My respect for the lingo is but a poor, debilitated sort of feeling; but I will not believe that the well-dressed, educated Imperialists of London could be guilty of such dangerous insanity and rude, cowardly ruffianism as this they are charged with.

But supposing that they are, and supposing they were—only supposing it. Supposing that they are so anxious for glory, and revenge, and heroic slaughter as they are accused of being. Would it not be possible to enroll them in a "gentlemen's brigade," and give them the first opportunity of glutting their dare-devil bravery and desire for glorious butchery?

The discomfortable fact which presents itself is that the sort of patriots we are supposing all want to display their heroism by deputy. They will cheer and wave flags and sing patriotic songs, and carry on like real fire-eaters. But when, as sometimes happens, they goad sensible Britons into a useless war, they go on with the cheering, flag waving, and song singing; but they leave the quiet men to do all the fighting and take all the bullet wounds and bayonet thrusts, and the pain, dismembersments, and death that come of them.

The worst of it is that these fire-eaters by deputy, these glory-gatherers by proxy, may—most likely will—let us in for a war some day, in which we shall have to fight for our lives, and what we call "our" country. In those days singing, cheering, flag-waving and knife-throwing will not be of much use. In those days patriotic prancing and swaggering will be of no avail. In those days it will be stern, cold-drawn, persistent endurance and dogged courage.—London Clarion.

The comrades at Clinton, Mass., are in the thick of the fight for Social Democracy. Comrade James F. Carey helped to set the ball rolling with a speech in the town hall. He was followed by Comrade McCartney. Robert Lawrence, a weaver by occupation and secretary of Branch No. 34, is the candidate for representative for the Eleventh Worcester district.



## AMONG THE BRANCHES

Notes of Branch Meetings inserted for 25c per month.

### CALIFORNIA

Branch No. 1, San Francisco, Cal., holds propaganda meetings every Sunday night at 8 p. m. at Temple, 117 Turk St. Branch No. 2, San Francisco, Cal., holds meetings every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at same place. Hall No. 1. All communications should be directed to J. C. Waley, Secretary, 115 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal. Detached Social Democrats throughout California are invited to correspond. Branch No. 1, Los Angeles, meets every Sunday at 8 o'clock in the room of the Sunday Morning Club, 3004 South Broadway. P. H. Gill, President. C. C. Ford, 623 W. 57th St., Secretary.

### COLORADO

Colorado Branch No. 1 of the Social Democratic Party, meets every Sunday eve at Woodman's Hall, 1735 California St., Denver, Colo. J. M. Thos. H. Gibbs, Chairman; Mrs. Ida Mercer, Secretary, 1735 Washington St.

### CONNECTICUT

Branch 3 (Conn.), New Haven, meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday in the month at 198 State Street, at 8 p. m. Secretary Cornelius Mahoney, 165 Frank St. All readers of Social Democratic Herald are invited to attend meetings.

### ILLINOIS

Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly, second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, 52 Dearborn St.

Branch 1 of Illinois, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kiriwin, Secretary, 304 Westworth Ave.

Branch 2, Chicago, Ill., Bohemian, meets 2nd and 4th Saturday evenings at Nagle, 1841, 1835 East Island Ave. Secretary, Václav Jelinek, 436 W. 12th St.

Branch 3, Chicago, Ill., meets 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at Frank Lang's, 117 W. 12th street, corner Webster street. Secretary, Paul Chlapacka, 47 Rulie St.

Branch 6 (German), Chicago, meets every first and third Saturday evening at 8 o'clock at Nagle's Hall, 1841, 1835 East Island Ave. Secretary, Albin Gelsler, 728 W. 20th street.

Branch 9, Chicago, meets at Lundquist Hall, corner 6th and Morgan streets, every first and third Thursday. S. L. Westline, Secretary, 6243 Center Ave.

### INDIANA

Branch No. 6, Indiana, meets first Saturday evening and 3rd Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble streets, Indianapolis.

### MARYLAND

Branch No. 1, Maryland, meets every Sunday at 8 p. m. at Carpenter's Hall, 506 E. Baltimore street. Public Invited. Branch No. 2, Baltimore, Md., meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 311 W. German St., Secretary, Frank Marek, 1408 N. Gny St.

### MASSACHUSETTS

Branch 2, Holyoke, Mass., meets second and fourth Monday of each month at Springdale Turner Hall. Organizer, H. Schlichting, 30 James street.

Branch 5, Lynn, Mass., permanent headquarters 32 Summer St., near Market St., business meetings every Monday night at 7:30 p. m. Open house. Public Invited. Sec. W. Timson, 22 Albany St., Flin. Sec. Treas.

Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month for business in Cutler's Hall, Clark's Block, Corner Main and Center streets. Secretary, Frank S. Walsh, No. 332 W. Elm Street.

Branch 15, Massachusetts-East Boston-meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 92 Chelsea St. A. L. Sweeney, 121 Webster St., Sec.

Branch 31, Chelsea, Mass., meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. room 2, postoffice building. Chelsea. Alfred B. Outram, Sec., 72 Ash St.

Branch 33, Newburyport, meets 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at Laster's Hall, 1 State St. E. F. McLean, Sec., 33 Winter St.; G. H. Evans, Treas., Prince Place.

Branch No. 10, Lynn, Mass., permanent headquarters Room 2, Postoffice Building. Open every evening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p. m. Public Invited.

The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Saturday of each month at 724 Washington St., Boston. All dues and moneys intended for the State Committee should be sent to the financial secretary, W. McDonald, 104 West Springfield St., Boston. All other correspondence should be addressed to the corresponding secretary, Margaret Hallie, 5 Glenwood St., Roxbury.

### MINNESOTA

Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, Minn., meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Sesswein, on Main St. Wm. H. Randall, Sec.

### MISSOURI

St. Louis headquarters—Room 7, 22 No. Fourth St. Address all communications to E. Val Futnaker, Secretary. For information concerning ward branches inquire at the above address.

St. Louis Central Branch, composed of all members in the city, meets every 3rd Sunday afternoon 2:30 p. m. at Aschenbader Hall, 601 Market St. Lecture and general discussion at every meeting. Public Invited.

Branch 7, Missouri, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 120 Union Ave., Kansas City. G. J. Storz, 1230 W. 9th St., Sec.

### NEW YORK

Branch 19 (4th Assembly Dist., N. Y.), meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month, at the rooms of The Voice of Labor, 107 Henry St. Jacob Fanken, 141 E. Broadway, Org.

East Side Branch No. 1, New York, meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday at 112 Clinton St. Secretary, A. Guyer, 163 Suffolk St.

Branch 3, New York (24th Assembly District), meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of the month at 334 E. 44th St. L. Funcke, 235 E. 59th St., Sec.

Branch No. 4 (West Side Branch) meets second and fourth Thursday of every month at their headquarters, 129 West 99th St. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary.

Branch No. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y., Headquarters Social Democratic Party, 251 Rutledge Street, meets every 3rd Thursday at 8:15 sharp. All persons interested in Socialism and the Social Democratic Party are invited to attend these meetings and co-operate with us in organizing local branches in every district in the city. Wm. Butcher, 251 Rutledge St., Secretary (District), meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at Faulhaber's Hall, 151 Second Avenue, New York City. Secretary, R. Hoppe, 325 E. 10th St.

The City Central Agitation Committee of Greater New York and vicinity meets first and third Tuesdays of every month in Wills's Hall, 6 E. Fourth street. Elizabeth H. Thomas, Secretary.

### OHIO

Branch No. 2, Ohio, Cleveland, meets in Obilgen's Hall, 65 York Street, second and fourth Sundays, at 8 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Business meetings 1st and 3rd Fridays at 8 p. m.

Branch No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio, meets first and third Sundays in each month at 8 p. m. in Obilgen's Hall, No. 65 York Street. Lectures and discussions. Business meetings at Richelleu Hall, southeast corner Ninth and Plum Streets, first and third Mondays in each month, at 8 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Public Invited. Secretary, Chas. D. Linsley, 338 W. Ninth St.

Branch 3, Cincinnati, meets every 2nd and 4th Saturday, in Workingmen's Hall, 1318 Walnut St. Secretary, J. L. Frank, 141 Walnut St.

### PENNSYLVANIA

Branch 2, Erie, Pa., meets every Sunday afternoon at K. of K. Hall, 115 State Street. Chairman, Chas. Heydrick; Secretary, Geo. B. Laird, 226 W. 5th St.

Branch No. 4, Pittsburgh, Pa., meets every Thursday evening at 8 p. m. at Funk Hall, South 24th and Conestoga Sts. President, W. Bohn, 244 Addison St. Secretary, J. H. Lewis, 123 Jane St.

Branch No. 5 (Jewish) of Pennsylvania, meets every Friday at 8:30 South Third Street, Philadelphia, at 7:30. Discussion from 8 to 9. J. Gearson, Secretary.

### WISCONSIN

Branch No. 1, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Thursday evening of the month at the Ethical Society Building. Secretary, T. Tuttle, chairman. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary.

Branch 2, Milwaukee, meets every second and fourth Saturday in Geitzke's Hall, corner Green Bay and Concordia Aves.

Branch 3, Sheboygan, Wis., meets every fourth Thursday of the month at Gustav Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania Avenue. R. Schoen, Sec.

Branch No. 4, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Friday each month at Mueller's Hall,

corner Twenty-third and Brown Streets. George Moerschel, Secretary, 712 Twenty-fifth Street. Branch 9, Milwaukee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Sigel's Hall, S. E. corner Orchard Street and 9th Avenue. Secretary, Fred Brodus, 381 Windlaka Avenue. Branch No. 11, Milwaukee, Wis., meets the second Wednesday of each month at the office of the Wisconsin "Vorwärts," 614 State St. Branch 12, Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each month at Peterius Hall, 717 Center Street, at 8 p. m. John Koepfer, Secretary.

Milwaukee Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of America meets on the first Monday of each month at 8 p. m. sharp at No. 613 East Water Street. Eugene H. Rooney, Secretary; John Doerfler, Treasurer.

Officers of the Everett, Mass., branch are: Morris M. Roud, chairman; Harris Roud, vice-chairman; Simon Roud, treasurer; Frank K. Fureott, organizer.

Attendance at the branch meetings in San Francisco is increasing every week and enthusiasm for the cause is permeating the city. All indications point to large growth in membership and an excellent showing in the municipal elections.

Branch 8 of the Social Democratic Party, Cincinnati, has adopted a resolution to the effect that in view of the fact that the S. D. P. in Ohio, owing to the unreasonable requirements of the ballot law in that state, having been unable to place a state ticket on the official ballot, therefore that branch recommends that support be given to the ticket headed by Comrade Robert Bandlow.

A new branch organized at New Whatcom, Wash., makes Whatcom the banner county of that state for Social Democracy. It is composed of earnest men who have deliberated carefully over the best course to advance the cause of Socialism. They will not be satisfied until every town in the country has a branch. The officers are: D. Burgess, chairman; D. J. Wilson, vice-chairman; J. Chapman, secretary; D. Fargharson, treasurer; Carl Martens, organizer.

### New Branches

Scores of places throughout the country are getting ready for organization and during the week branches have been instituted at Coffeen, Ill., Fairhaven, Wash.; New Whatcom, Wash.; Plymouth, Mass., and Everett, Mass. What is the unattached Socialist in Missouri doing?

### To Workmen of Connecticut

At the convention held at Rockville Oct. 2, 1899, it was unanimously voted to appeal to the workmen, and particularly to the trade and labor unions throughout the state, that it is necessary for the betterment of their social and economic conditions to affiliate themselves with the Social Democratic party, for the emancipation of the human race from the degradation which the proletarians are subject to under the competitive system.

Therefore we appeal to you as Social Democrats of this commonwealth to carefully peruse the Socialist question and tactics of the Social Democratic party and join us, by putting your shoulder to the wheel with an unrelenting determination and increasing agitation. We appeal to you again, as men and as citizens, to never tire, but to push on and on to that true civilization, the co-operative commonwealth.

August Kellner, Chairman.  
Wm. P. Lonergan, Organizer.  
Louis Schlaf, Secretary.  
Robert Jameson,  
Paul Schaffer,  
State Committee.

### Debs' Lecture Tour

The audiences in attendance at the lectures of our comrade, Eugene V. Debs, are larger and more enthusiastic than ever, his present trip through the Northwest to California being a succession of packed meetings and warm receptions by the people wherever he goes. At Winnipeg, where he spoke October 10, the seating capacity of Selkirk Hall, says the Morning Telegram of that city, "was taxed to its utmost," and the Winnipeg Tribune says the fame of the Socialist leader drew a "crowded house" from "every walk of life." The Heisinger, also of Winnipeg, waxed enthusiastic and says:

"Mr. Debs er framurskarandi maelskumaour, svo ao nu getur faa hans lika her i Ameriku. Hann hefir verio pantaur hingao alla leio sinnan ur Bendarkjuntli bess ao tala her mali verkamanna, og ma ekki minna vera en ao peir viroi hann pess ao hlyoa a haun."

At Butte, Mont., where he appeared October 16, he was given a magnificent reception by the trades unions and his lecture was the "great event of the week."

October 31 will find him at San Francisco and November 4 at Los Angeles. After filling a few more engagements on the coast he will return east and on Sunday, November 12, will speak in Chicago at Twelfth Street Turner Hall, under the auspices of the International Woodworkers.

Have your card inserted in the **BRANCH DIRECTORY**, 25 Cents per Month. It will help you in the work in your locality.

## CLASSES VS. PARTIES

By Nemo

(Continued from last week.)

If statistics are correct the working class possesses the majority of the voting force of this country. How is it, then, that their interests should be so little regarded by our present government machinery? Evidently the working class has not considered its interests from the political standpoint. If this be true, it were time to change, for it is a question of grave import to our workers, and they should give it the deepest consideration. Government is elected by the majority, it represents the interest of the capitalist class to the exclusion of all other classes; why should it not be made to represent the interests of labor? That politics up to date have not helped the working-class is a self-evident fact to every rational man today; consequently, by studying the medium through which politics are expressed we may, perchance, find some reason for the anomaly which modern government presents: that it works in almost direct opposition to the interests of the largest quota of voters. The medium of modern politics in the United States of America is party organization, represented, generally speaking, by the republican and democratic parties. The republican party has in almost every case openly recognized and abetted the plutocratic class. More than half the great capitalists of America today are supporters of this party, and well does it serve their interests: It has established a high tariff to prevent foreign competition from giving undue trouble to our great industrialists. It has, on the contrary, facilitated immigration in every case where the capitalist interests demand competition between the workers. Owing to the growing poverty of the masses in our country and the consequent contraction of home markets it has undertaken a war to gain colonies where our capitalists may find a new field of exploitation. Thus are we forced, citizens of America, to see our boys shot down in order to prepare the way for the juggernaut car of capitalist industry. And these poor creatures are not for the most part capitalists, but sons of workers, poor enthusiasts blinded by an unreasoning patriotism, and often, alas, impelled through want to join the ranks of organized murder! Another institution of capital, supported well (though often covertly), by the republican party is the trust.

The trust in itself is not an evil. Work done on a large scale is generally well done and cheaply done, but the trust run in the interest of capital alone is the greatest of our modern calamities. It would take volumes to enumerate the benefits conferred by the republican party upon the capitalist class. It is every year showing more clearly that it is the party of high capital. Its favorite means of getting support from the proletariat is in an attempt to prove that it is not the latter's interest to oppose the development of capitalist industry. It seeks to gain the workers by impressing them with the fact that they are dependent upon capital, and what hurts capital injures labor. This is about as logical as to say that what kills the parasite destroys the tree.

Now to the Democratic party. This party has a large following in the middle class, better called the small capitalist class. Lying, as it does, between the two extremes, this class is rapidly being thinned out. It is not homogeneous; its interests vary in all parts of the country. Naturally its worst enemy is the plutocratic class, with whom competition is deadly.

Every trust formed throws hundreds of comfortable middle-class men into the ranks of the proletariat. Thus we see the middle class eagerly espousing all means of struggling against the encroachments of high capital. If a party raises the cry of free silver, immediately the farming population, which is a large proportion of the middle class, cries itself hoarse with the wattleword, "Sixteen to one!" All this enthusiasm springs but from the hope that through monetary reform they will be able to pay their debts off more conveniently.

It suffices for a party to label itself "anti-trust" to gain the ardent support of nearly all the middle class. Thus we see the Democratic party well supported by it. A curious feature of this party is its many splits and factions. This comes from the variety of the interests which it tries to represent, and which often war against each other.

These are the parties which rule America to-day. They have been in power for generations back; labor supports now the one, now the other, and in spite of hopes and promises, conditions grow worse with every succeeding month. We know that these parties are against the true interests of labor, that they favor mainly the claims of the capitalist and middle classes. What, then, are the true interests of labor, and how may they be attained?

Here we reach the central part of all reform. It will be made clearer if the question be couched in somewhat different terms. What are the rights of labor? In considering this grave question we must appeal to some authority. The highest authority is justice, our most expedient demand is justice, for no institution stands which is not based on equity. In the light of truth and justice the question is answered by the words which are now revolutionizing

the world: **LABOR HAS A RIGHT TO ALL THAT IT PRODUCES.** This assumption is overwhelming when its complement is expressed: **LABOR CREATES ALL WEALTH.** When we join the two, we have as clearly as by mathematical computation: **LABOR HAS A RIGHT TO ALL WEALTH.**

The great problem is, how shall labor conquer this right? There is but one solution to this question: Labor shall gain its rights only by abolishing the present system of capitalist production, and replacing it by a system of national co-operation. To put it more clearly, labor must destroy capitalism and establish socialism, for socialism is alone the logical conclusion of forces now at work in society which tend to centralize all industrial activities in the hands of the government. If labor would gain its manifest rights to all that is produced, government must be the factor which shall, at least, bring peace and justice to the human race.

How is it to be done? How have trusts been established? How have commercial wars been undertaken? How has capitalism ever successfully opposed labor? Through government interference. How is the working class to take possession of the fruits of industry? How is the working class to achieve its salvation? Through government interference.

In other words, labor must seek to gain control of the government. Few parties have been formed with the cause of labor as their sole aim and purpose. Some have tried and failed, for the right of ignorance still is deep, and the light of Socialism still weak, but to every working man who realizes the wrongs of his class it is his clear and manifest duty as well as interest to join the ranks of the one party in America which stands uncompromisingly for the salvation of labor and the destruction of capitalism: the Social Democratic party.

Workers of America, where is your place to-day? Where shall you stand in the coming election? Not among the Republicans or the Democrats; not with those who seek to retain your bodies in rags and your souls in chains, but with those, your comrades and your brothers, who are bravely fighting your battles, who, a small but determined band, are ready to oppose, to the very death, the united efforts of capitalism. In their struggle lives your hope. In their travail you suffer; in their defeats you lose; in their advance you gain, and when at last the Social Democratic party has reached its goal yours and yours alone will be the victory.

Are you a Socialist? What are you doing for Socialism? Every Socialist should be up and doing night and day, doing something to advance the cause. What are you doing? Are you hearing your share of the burden? Your share is to get at least one new subscriber to THE HERALD every week.

### Eugene Debs at Winnipeg

The visit of Eugene V. Debs, leader of the great Pullman strike as head, officer of the A. R. U., first victim of the "injunction" code, and now Socialist-lecturer, has given the greatest satisfaction to the labor men of the city. No man that has visited us from the other side of the line has seemed so little strange, for he spoke the sentiments and voiced the aspirations of a large proportion of those who heard and met him. It was his first visit to Winnipeg, but arrangements are already afoot for another visit. Debs may be an agitator, as a matter of fact he is, and we only wish that all those who will refer to him as an "agitator" could have met him. He would have no reception or formalities of any character; he does not believe in leaders, but in the people. During his stay here he nevertheless belonged to the Winnipeggers and he was not allowed to rest. Some long sessions were held in his rooms, he being anxious to get a good grasp of conditions here, and the local men were eager to hear the story of the A. R. U., the great strike, the injunction, contempt proceedings, and so forth, and also the outlook at the present day from such an authority. Debs said that it cost the A. R. U. forty thousand dollars to find out it had no standing in the courts. When he came out of Woodstock jail the greater part of this was a debt, and there was then no funds to meet it. The A. R. U. had to be abandoned. He collected all the outstanding accounts and promised that if he lived they should all be paid. There was no legal liability on anyone. There is still some portion of those accounts unpaid, "and," said Debs, "if anyone will pay them I will lecture for my expenses only." This was his reply to the insinuation that agitation is a good thing for Debs. Speaking of matters in the United States Mr. Debs said that the Social Democrats will put out a ticket and will poll a very good vote, and the party looks for great growth afterwards.

—The Voice, Winnipeg.

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## San Francisco Ticket and Manifesto

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Supervisors.....  
.....Max Bloch, August Muegge

Every honest citizen must confess that the republican and democratic parties are no longer parties of progress. Statesmen of ability and integrity no longer control their destinies as in the past. On the contrary, emissaries of capitalism swarm in the lobbies of their conventions. Money rules in their councils and public plunder alone inspires their fallen leaders to activity.

Bombastic platforms, denouncing monopoly and landing labor to the skies deceive no one but the most ignorant as to their real purpose. Trusts, so eloquently denounced by their orators, furnish the funds for campaign purposes in exchange for laws framed in their interests, while injunctions, bullets and "bullpens" repay the workers for their political support on election day. The press by lending the mantle of respectability at so much per column to this mass of corruption, completes the machinery of capitalistic domination which is subverting the free institutions of our country in the name of law and order.

The immense power wielded by the privileged few to-day rests on the political ignorance and indifference of the many. To overcome this indifference and dispel this ignorance is the high purpose of the Social Democratic Party.

The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution is the main plank of the Social Democratic Party. Every other plank in our platform is but a means to this end, for we realize that it means the abolition of class rule and all the ills that afflict society to-day.

The aim of the Social Democratic Party is Democratic Socialism.

Barbarism, feudalism and capitalism are but steps in the progress of the race. The invention of labor saving machinery has made Socialism not only possible but absolutely necessary.

The marvelous development of trusts and corporations, which is attracting so much notice to-day, is the beginning of the end of the competitive system; and from now on Socialism or monopoly is the only real issue before the American people.

Confiscation.—The confiscation of property cannot cease under competition until the trusts and corporations have absorbed all the means of living of the people.

Anarchy.—The Anarchy of production to-day is so pronounced, that in spite of the fact that machinery has multiplied the power of labor ten-fold, millions suffer poverty in the midst of the plenty they have themselves produced. Bloodshed.—The bloodshed which ever marks the reign of capital in war waged for profit against "people struggling to be free" is inseparable from the present system. The Philippine war and the war on the miners of Idaho have no higher motive than greed for gain.

Confiscation, anarchy, bloodshed the three-fold indictment against capitalism calls for its abolition.

Socialism will stop this confiscation once for all by restoring to the whole people the machinery of production.

It will put an end to this anarchy by abolishing competition for the necessities of life and replacing it with scientific co-operation.

It will end this bloodshed by destroying its cause, class rule, the exploitation of man by man.

We therefore call upon all intelligent citizens to vote for the candidates of the Social Democratic Party at the municipal election to be held in this city on November the seventh next.

## Wanted

The Milwaukee central committee desires the services of an experienced organizer for work in the state of Wisconsin. The committee will furnish railway fare. Applicant will please state experience, languages spoken, compensation expected. Address the secretary, Eugene H. Rooney, 938 Bartlett street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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**By Isador Ladoff**

In May, 1886, I married and was happy. One cold January day I came later than usual from the chemical laboratory where I worked. Before I was through with my supper a police officer rang the bell, came in and invited me to appear before the local chief of police. Since I had complained to the chief of police a few days before on account of some trouble caused us by our landlord, I went, thinking this was the reason of the summons. My wife was

(Continued Next Week)

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